

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1880

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION—22, Rua de Marquês d'Araozes
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION—Hôtel des Etrangers.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 30, Rua do
Visconde de Inhamã. THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua da
Alfândega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH—Rua do Espírito da Veiga. Services
at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,
Pastor.
Presbyterian Church—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every
Thursday.
Pastor,
JAMES T. HOUSTON.
METHODIST CHURCH—No. 45, Rua Bella da Princesa, no
staes. Services in English at 11 o'clock, on Sundays,
and at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., Fridays. J. J. RANSOM,
Pastor.
SAILORS MISSION—155, Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Ser-
vices at 2 p. m., every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missionary.

PINHEIRO & TROUT
SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS
107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

PALM & ALLEN,
SHIP-CHANDLERS.
5 - Rua FROSCA - 5
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CARSON'S HOTEL
160 RUA DO CATETE
WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

JAMES E. WARD & Co.
General Shipping and Commission Merchants
113 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

DR. ANDREW J. INGLIS
AMERICAN DENTIST
May be found in his office, Rua do Ovidio, No. 48, from 9
a. m. until 4 p. m. Established upwards of twenty years in this
city.

**NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL
EXPRESS**
Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Janeiro
and New-York.
Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip.
Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro.

PHILADELPHIA - 1876
EXPOSITION MEDAL
MARC FERREZ'S
BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views
taken while in that service.
Brazilian scenery a speciality
88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

BLAIR IRMÃOS & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN GOODS
Keep constantly on hand a stock of the following articles
of American goods: Blue, white and fancy colored flannels,
casimires, blankets, silk and cotton thread, latest styles of
ladies' hats, collars, cuffs and jewelry, fancy toilet soap, per-
fumes, laundry starch, improved washing compound, razors,
brushes, looking soda, pickles in glass jars, relish, sauces,
confections and Christmas candies in sealed glass jars, light
beer, liquid shoe-polish, matches, patent medicines. Hand
sewing machines, umbrellas, printing presses, stationery,
goods, blank books, Faber's pens and pencils, penholders,
rubber bands, paper cutters, brimless hats. Kitchen stoves,
carpenters' tools, plumbers' material, circular mill-saws, iron
clamps, saws, chairs and office furniture.

43 RUA DA ALFANDEGA 43
RIO DE JANEIRO

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.
(PORTUGUESE.)
The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineering
enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the
industrial development of the country.
It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the
Government, and of their administration and conditions.
Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of
the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.
Published monthly.

Terms— one year..... \$2000
each number..... 2000
Advertising terms furnished on application.
Address: Redoção da
REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA,
No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias
Rio de Janeiro.
CCaixa nocturna, No. 47.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION RIOT.

On the 16th ultimo a force of some 26 soldiers took possession of the parish church at Victoria, near Pernambuco, where a municipal election was to be held on the following Monday. This detachment was commanded by a captain and by the *delgado* of police of that place. The excuse given for the act is that a political faction intended to seize the church on the following day in order to control the organization of the election board Monday morning. The liberal party in Pernambuco being divided into two factions, the *lobes* and *cachorros*, the church was seized in behalf of the first which represents the government party. The following day, Sunday, the *cachorros* gathered about the church under their chiefs and were fired upon by the soldiers from the inside. From last accounts 22 men were killed and some 100 wounded, the actual number of wounded not being known as many were at once taken away and have not been reported. It does not yet appear that the soldiers and *lobes* were fired upon by the *cachorros* as no killed nor wounded have been reported. Among the killed on the side of the *cachorros* were several influential men, the most prominent of which was the Barão da Escada. The news of this tragedy was received in this city on the 28th and the prime minister at once directed the president of Pernambuco to remove the troops, and to dismiss the police *delgado*. Afterwards an order was sent to dismiss the *juz municipal* also, as it appeared that he too was concerned in the unwarranted seizure of the church. These orders were tardily obeyed and the captain of the detachment was placed under arrest. In addition to this occurrence it seems that other voting places have been seized upon by the police and military authorities with a view of carrying the elections according to the wishes of the dominant party. We can not undertake to discuss the differences between the *lobes* and *cachorros* in Pernambuco—the former of which seemed to be in a hopeless minority at Victoria—nor the quarrels between the many factions in other parts of the empire. It is clearly apparent that violence and bloodshed have become almost inseparable incidents of Brazilian elections, and that these occurrences arise in large part from the unwarrantable interference of the predominant party through the police and military authorities. This fact is one which must unavoidably command the attention of all thinking men, for in it lies one of the greatest dangers before the country. If it is impossible for the government to meet the free expression of popular will at the polls, then the whole fabric of Brazilian representation is a contemptible sham. It is beyond contradiction that such an event as a general election going adverse to the ministry in power has never been known, and that many of those who now denounce this Victoria affair in the Senate have no other right nor title to their high positions than that of fraud and violence. With such facts before it the government can not long delay to take such measures as will put an end to all further official interference with elections. In this present difficulty the Saravia ministry is undoubtedly free from all blame, unless it shall appear that unwarranted measures were taken to influence the late re-election of its Pernambuco member, the minister of agriculture. However this may be, we are confident that the prime minister has no sympathy whatever with the practice and that his first impulse will be to make an example of those who have interfered so fatally with a free election in Victoria. And in this connection we would urge upon him the unavoidable conclusion that simple dismissal from office is no punishment for such an offence. The only way to enforce a better regard for the rights and lives of the people is to hold such men accountable for the crime of murder. Without such accountability and consequent rigid punishment there will be no check upon the lawless practices which every patriotic Brazilian must deplore.

THE PEDREGULHO RESERVOIRS.

The following is the full report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts on the accident to the lower reservoir at Pedregulho together with the measures which he judges necessary for the repair and preservation of the work.

His Excellency,
Conselheiro M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO,
Minister of Agriculture, etc.

Having, at the request of your excellency, submitted my general views respecting the Pedregulho reservoirs, I proceed, in accordance with the further request of your excellency, to give the reasons which have thus far guided me in expressing my individual opinions.

I presented five points in the brief paper left with your excellency on Saturday, the 12th instant; without repeating them I will refer to them in their order.

I. I consider that the small settlements in the main wall near the north-west corner, were probably occasioned by the abrupt difference of one and a half meters in the depth of the foundations, by a single offset, instead of several offsets, dividing the pressure over a longer distance; and the absence of the embankment which is designed, when finished, to back up that portion of the wall. A pressure of three and a half meters depth of water, rapidly let on, probably hastened the irregular settlement, and increased it; and as the main wall, the bottom concrete and the arches are all connected by masonry and cement, the settlement of the main wall, abruptly, might create the thin cracks extending from the wall along the concrete and through some of the arches.

The cracks in the lower arches toward the eastern side of the reservoir, are probably due to small, irregular settlements of the pier, and a slight settlement of the wall on that side.

A little more or less compressibility (of one pier, or even of one side of a pier) of the foundation, might cause the arch to crack. The foundations are not solid rock; though the earth foundation is good. The material of the ground is not everywhere precisely of the same compressibility, and some parts are more porous than other parts; but it is a good foundation.

It will be noticed in the drawing showing the position of the various cracks, that there are no arches in the middle of the reservoir cracked; also that the south wall, and the southerly half of the east wall, and the southerly half of the west wall, are not cracked; nor does the bottom concrete over that large area exhibit any crack. Each reservoir is 108 meters long and 88 meters wide, having 9,904 square meters area including the walls. This is a large area.

The settlement of the walls has been so slight that the eye cannot detect any change in the lines of the coping on top of the walls.

When the water was admitted to this reservoir, many of the upper arches on the east side were not built. The water was first let in over one part, and kept out of the other part by a temporary brick wall about one meter high, afterward it was accidentally, or through a misunderstanding, rather suddenly filled to the depth of 3½ meters. It would have been better had the reservoirs been tested much more gradually; and not till after the supporting embankment had been built up around the point in the reservoirs that is obviously the weakest, and therefore requiring the most care.

II. I first examined this hill in February, 1879, after much excavation had been taken out. I have since visited it several times with the commission. I have, besides, made three other visits by myself, in order specially to study and judge respecting the safety of the location. Fears had been expressed that the hill might slip, and destroy the reservoirs. This is a grave matter to be considered. I have carefully considered this vital question.

In a very long and varied experience upon canals, reservoirs and railways, in the United States, in Canada and in Brazil, I have had to deal with a great many hill-slips; some very extensive. They were generally occasioned by excavations on side-hills, of considerable declivity, with considerable height of hill above the cuts which interfered with the bottom support of the hill. In most cases, the stratification was inclined; but much nearer the horizontal than the vertical; and the hills either slipped on the inclination, or broke off and fell. They usually occurred during or after rains; though in the northern United States they were sometimes caused by the sudden melting of wet frozen ground.

I cannot recall an instance where the excavation and removal of a top of a hill was accompanied, or followed by a hill-slip. I have examined a number of reservoirs situated on hills composed of different kinds of earth. I do not remember one in the United States that is entirely on solid rock. Clayey earth, slaty material, loose-rock, and partly solid rock, in some, constitute the foundations of numerous reservoirs in the United States. Where the material was porous, the bottoms of the reservoirs were generally covered with a layer of clay-pudding.

Nearly all the old service reservoirs in the United States, many of which are still in use, were built upon earth; part excavation, and part embankment. The oldest reservoir in the city of Philadelphia was built of earth. Nearly all of the Philadelphia reservoirs are constructed of earth and gravel, in hills

of mixed material. As one of a commission of engineers I carefully examined all of these reservoirs, in 1875, when the city was preparing for the centennial year and we found them all in good order; though some of them were built about sixty years ago. There were some clear-water leaks, but they endangered nothing.

The Pedregulho hill, ages ago, may have been rock to the present top, where there is now earth. The foundation and nucleus of the hill are doubtless rock. The top part is now chiefly decomposed gneiss, consisting of yellow and red clayey earth, with portions less decomposed and more granulated; especially in the bottom of the upper reservoir where the excavation was deepest.

The excavation on top of this hill was made unusually deep; deeper than any I remember elsewhere. This is a favorable feature; particularly as the material is so firm, that, when excavated perpendicularly, as it has been, it stands almost like rock. Outside of the upper reservoir, in a high vertical cut in the hill, there are exposed several nearly vertical seams of quartz, near the west end. They form a sort of dike or backbone. This quartz was also encountered in the bottom excavation of the upper reservoir, near the western wall, and under a part of it. These dykes are a good feature in the structure of the hill, giving additional security.

The depth of the excavation toward the southern end of the upper reservoir near the middle of the hill, was over twenty meters, although the bottom plane of this reservoir is five meters above that of the lower reservoir. It is also important to note, that the hill does not become higher south of the reservoir; on the contrary, it is rather lower, descending very gently for some distance.

The reservoirs are therefore located on the highest summit of this part of the hill, which is a very favorable feature. The stratification, in a general way, being nearly vertical, though somewhat irregular in places, nowhere shows an appearance of any modern movement, or of any tendency to slide. The formation is directly opposed to slipping.

This hill has comparatively gentle slopes on the east, north and south sides, ranging from 10 to 12 degrees from horizontal. On the west side it has more slope, perhaps fifteen degrees or more, but this portion of the hill is now covered with an immense mass of the waste earth thrown out from the top excavations. These moderate slopes add to the security of any structure that may be placed upon the summit. If they were steep the case would be different.

The weight of the earth excavated from the space now occupied by the reservoirs—226 meters long, by 88 meters wide,—is about three times the weight of the walls, arches, concrete, earth covering, and the full depth of five meters of water in both reservoirs. There is, therefore, no weight added by the structure, even when full of water. On the contrary, it is lessened over the reservoir area.

Superincumbent weight is an important element in all hill-slides; consequently this particular hill covered by the structure is now less inclined to slip than it was before, so far as mere weight could affect it. The sides of the hill on the north, the east and the south, and part of the south-west side, are still open to inspection; and, so far from disclosing symptoms of slipping, every appearance is directly the reverse. It follows, therefore, that when the reservoirs shall be made water-tight they will be perfectly safe.

The foundation excavation of these reservoirs, notwithstanding small local differences of compressibility, is of a substantial character, adequate to the proper support of much greater weight than it is proposed to put upon it; and it is easy to render the reservoirs water-tight.

These are my reasons for emphatically pronouncing this site on the Pedregulho hill favorable for reservoir purposes.

III. Keeping in mind the probable causes of the cracks and consequent leaks through the wall and bottom concrete, and assuming that the materials and workmanship have been good, I would suggest repairing the works without undertaking a large amount of new work.

LOWER RESERVOIR.

First, build buttress-walls of good cement rubble masonry around the north-west corner of the reservoir; to be founded half a meter deeper than the deepest part of the present foundation—about twenty meters long on the west side, and sixteen meters on the north side, to be stepped up gradually, in the foundation, toward the ends of the buttress. The height of this buttress may be one meter less than the height of the main wall, it may be left untopped, and to be covered by the embankment.

Second, finish the embankment around that corner of the wall.

Third, put up the centering under the cracked arches on the eastern side of the reservoir and rebuild the central portion of those lower arches.

Then complete the upper arches upon them. In suggesting the completion of these remaining unfinished upper arches, it should not be understood that I am an advocate of such thin arches, for I am not; but I have not at any time considered the interior covering as a vital part of these reservoirs. The life of these reservoirs resides in the main walls, the bottom concrete, and the cement lining.

I do not think it necessary, in the first instance, to rebuild the arches which are slightly cracked in the west side of the reservoir. If they become

materially worse hereafter, then it may become necessary.

Fourth, cover the bottom and sides of this reservoir with an additional lining coat of cement.

Fifth, put no more earth covering on the upper arches till after all necessary repairs and work shall be completed in this reservoir, nor till after it shall have been carefully tested with water.

Sixth, after the above, and such other incidental work as may be deemed necessary, shall be finished, and not before, test the reservoir, very gradually, with water to its full depth; after that, act according to the circumstances. Believing that this reservoir can thus be made water-tight and safe, I would adopt the above course at first, preferably to entering upon a very costly system founded in some other assumption.

The commission concurred in the opinion that the reservoirs can be made water-tight; but there is more than one way of doing it. I have here given only my individual judgment in the case; showing about how I should act if these works were my own.

UPPER RESERVOIR.

IV. In the upper reservoir, the main walls on a large portion are either finished or approaching completion—a comparatively small part remains to be done. A considerable portion of the masonry foundations of the interior piers is laid, and a large number of the granite stones for the piers are delivered in the reservoir.

If this work were my own, I would proceed as follows: After finishing the main wall,

First, finish foundations for all the piers, making them larger than the size of the piers.

Second, excavate, at the same time, 0.30 depth of the bottom excavation, in whole or in part, and fill the space with clay puddling; also excavate a puddle trench half a meter below the foundations of the main wall all around the interior of the reservoir, one meter wide, and fill the space with clay puddling, to be well rammed.

Third, defer the erection of the piers and arches to some future day, but lay on the concrete bottom covering over the clay puddling, and over the foundations of the piers; so that if desired, at any time, the piers could be set up on the concrete, directly over the previously laid foundations, and the arches built on such plan as might be deemed advisable.

Fourth, test the reservoir carefully with water admitted very gradually.

In spite of great care, in consequence of natural differences of compressibility of the earth over such an extensive basin, as well as under the main walls, time should be allowed for the concrete and masonry (which have a certain degree of elasticity when in large masses), to adjust their own weight, with the added weight of the water, gradually. I have seen instances where the sudden admission of a heavy pressure of water has caused disaster; and in one case, many years ago, I was called to examine a newly finished reservoir, paved on the slopes and bottom with brick, where the sudden withdrawal of the water destroyed the pavements in the slopes.

There are of course details connected with the finishing of the Pedregulho reservoirs, which must be attended to by the engineer who may be in charge.

V. While I entertain no doubt of the easy practicality of maintaining these reservoirs water-tight; yet it is to be feared, under the circumstances, in my judgment, are not such as should excite special apprehension in regard to the general integrity of the structures. It appears to me highly improbable that, after the works are finished and become well settled, that any leak worth notice can ever occur. Instead of regarding this location as unreliable or unsafe, my investigations lead to the conclusion that, for an earth reservoir, it is more than usually safe.

I have the honor to remain with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Civil Engineer.
Rio de Janeiro, June 14, 1880.

PROFITS OF COTTON RAISING.

Advantageous as it would be for the South to diversify its agriculture by making grain, grass and roots important accessories to their leading staple, it must be difficult to impress the importance of the fact upon planters as long as the immediate profits of cotton growing continue to be what they are claimed to be. A South Carolina planter states that the whole cost of planting and cultivating an acre of cotton and ginning the product and delivering it on a railroad is about \$14. The average yield per acre in the South is 191 pounds, so that the cost of raising it is about 5½ cents. Last season the planters in that state sold their crops at an average of 11½ cents, making a profit of 5½ cents a pound, which computed on an estimated crop of 5,000,000, of 430 pounds each, gives an aggregate profit of \$24,000,000. It is hard to persuade Southern farmers to reduce their plantings of a staple that yields such large profits as this, and always sells for cash, and turn a share of their attention to crops whose profits are smaller; and it is not surprising, therefore, to learn that planters, encouraged by the good prices of the last season, are preparing to raise a larger crop than ever before. In South Carolina they are making arrangements to plant half as much more ground than they did last year, and the same may be said of the rich lower Mississippi cotton region, where the yield per acre is double that of South Carolina.—St. Louis Republic.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of weights and charts, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil, six months, three months, one year in the United States, six months, three months, one year in Great Britain, six months, three months.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS—8 Rua São Pedro. Agents for the United States:

C. Mc CULLOUGH BEECHER & Co. 42 Wall Street, New York

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1880.

ACCORDING to telegrams received yesterday from the River Plate, the terms of peace have been finally settled and the revolution is at an end. The cable communication with Buenos Ayres is again opened and the state of siege is over.

The municipal elections in this city which began on the 1st instant and are continuing in some parishes up to date have been characterized by many disturbances and acts of violence. In several parishes there have been bloody fights in which the knife and revolver have been freely used, and many men have been gravely injured.

The municipal elections in this city which began on the 1st instant and are continuing in some parishes up to date have been characterized by many disturbances and acts of violence. In several parishes there have been bloody fights in which the knife and revolver have been freely used, and many men have been gravely injured.

ACCORDING to an official circular from the department of agriculture, dated the 15th of May, 1880, the balance to the credit of the emancipation fund then in the national treasury was 4,815,019\$753. From this balance the minister sets apart 4,500,000\$ as the second distribution of the fund among the several provinces for the manumission of slaves.

The treasury department issued a circular on the 25th ult. to the effect that the time for sending in the retired 200\$ notes of the "4 Estampa" was extended to the 31st of December next, and that the discount on those notes which went into effect on the 1st ult. was suspended.

and perplexities among the people. A man who does not keep in mind all the various called-in notes is liable at all times to receive them at their face value. A man who has been absent or who did not see the official call is also liable not only to receive them, but may have some of them in his possession. In such cases the discount is manifestly unjust, the more so as it increases with the lapse of time after the expiration of the term specified for the receipt of the notes at par.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 1st instant contains a leading article on the budget estimates as compared with the actual expenditures which should receive much thoughtful consideration both at the treasury department and in the General Assembly. In calling attention to the departmental estimates now before the Chamber of Deputies and the reductions made here and there in them, the Jornal proceeds to show that this attempted economy is misplaced and misleading, and that a reduction in the actual expenditures of the government is the place where the cutting down should take place.

Table with 2 columns: Estimates, Actual expenditures. Rows for 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80.

From this it will be seen that the actual expenditures for the three years, as far as known, are nearly quadruple the estimates. And besides, the uniform character of the estimates proves the assumption that both the minister and the legislature are accustomed to base them upon the appropriations for previous years rather than upon the actual expenditures.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The eighth annual meeting of the British Amateurs was held on the grounds of the Rio Cricket Club, on St. John's day, and was, as usual, a gathering of all the "bone and sinew" of young England, as participants in the contests, and all the families and members of the English and American colony, as "lookers on in Vienna."

CORMITTEE. H. K. Brodie, Hon Secretary. E. C. Joseph, Handicapper. C. Collins, Handicapper. J. Penke. Geo. Cox, Hon. Treasurer. F. Pennell, Handicapper.

JUDGES. E. W. May. The Rev. F. Young, M. A. R. Norton. STARTER. J. Cross. M. Geo. Megaw.

STEWARDS. W. S. Baillie. R. L. Price. T. O'Keell. E. de Moraes. J. Elliot. C. E. M. Taylor. J. P. Harris Gastrell. F. H. O. Tross. A. M. Gull. J. O. Urwin. Geo. Hime. T. Wilkinson.

TIMEKEEPERS. J. P. Mee. O. Tudor.

The first contest on the programme was the 120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A pair of sleeve links.

Table for 120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. Columns: Name, Scratch, Yards, Time.

Punton pressed Close hard and revived the hopes of his friends in his ability to regain his old place in the lists.

HIGH JUMP. Prize: A Travelling Bag. G. BARTHOLOMY Scratch P. Swanwick 3 inches. J. Close 4 "

HALF MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Ring. J. D. PEAKE Scratch R. Wyatt 40 Yards. T. O. GUNTON 5 Yards W. Oliver 40 "

PUTTING THE SHOT. Prize: An Opera Glass. S. B. OLIVER 7' O'Keell. P. Swanwick W. Oliver. J. Oliver.

440 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Cigarette Case. J. D. Penke Scratch G. H. Mason 23 Yards. S. B. OLIVER " E. de Moraes 25 "

This was a hotly contested race, and when it became evident that Ramos was likely to win the cheering was general, and culminated in a grand burst when he made home fairly. Ramos is the first Brazilian who ever took a prize at any of the meetings, and his success was heartily recognized by the English and American amateurs.

BOYS RACE, 80 YARDS (COMPETITORS UNDER 12 YEARS). 1st prize: A Desk; 2nd prize: A Whip. E. May 9 1/2 years 7 1/2 yards. F. Baird 9 " 10 "

This race was an entertaining one to the archibancadas, but how Urwin "got mixed with the boys" is what "no man can find out." Cox made a remark to him about it.

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS, HANDICAP, 10 HURDLES. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Set of Studs. J. OLIVER owes 13 Yards P. Swanwick Scratch. J. Close " 4 " J. Maxwell " E. de Moraes " 2 "

MARRIED MENS RACE, 100 YARDS, (COMPETITORS OVER 30 YEARS). Prize: A Cigar Case. Charles Collins Scratch George Hime 12 Yds. Wm. P. McNevin 5 Yds M. G. Megaw 12 "

The Brazilian colors again went to the fore in this race, and Moraes was greeted with long and hearty cheers by the spectators.

LONG JUMP. Prize: A Dressing Case. J. D. PEAKE Scratch P. Swanwick 6 inch's. G. Bartholdy G. Welby 12 "

STEPPLE CHASE, 1,000 YARDS, HANDICAP; (2 hurdles and water jump each round.) 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Penicil Case. J. D. PEAKE Scratch T. O. Gunton 12 Yards. J. Peake 10 Yards J. Oliver 20 "

This race proved as was hoped the most exciting event of the meeting. The crowning interest was of course the water jump on which all eyes were fixed at which Peake led in both laps followed immediately by J. Oliver. Gunton who knows his forte does not lie in long leaps, leaped deliberately into the water on both occasions and scrambled out. His fleet running and staying powers however enabled him to secure a good position in the straight run home where he passed Oliver and came in a good second. Peake's fine form and style of leaping in this race, notwithstanding his previous efforts, proved his good condition.

SACK RACE. Prize: A Locket. Fry Pullen Baird Ford. Bartholdy S. B. Oliver McKimell. Pountney J. Closé.

The prizes were distributed with great tact and grace by Mrs. Ricketts who presented the articles to the winners accompanied with a few appropriate words which gave them an additional value.

Winners of first prizes in small capitals—second prizes in italics.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. Since our last report the Senate has transacted very little business beyond the discussion of the Pernambuco election troubles, together with similar difficulties in Pará and some other provinces.

The express declaration of the ministry that the offenders in Pernambuco should be held to a strict account was not sufficient to check the debate which has continued without interruption since the 30th ult. The Chamber bill granting an extraordinary credit of 1,280,000\$ to the minister of agriculture for the Dom Pedro II railway received and adverse committee report on the 23rd ult.

The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies since our last have been regular and much routine business has been transacted. The minister of agriculture asked on the 23rd ult. for an extra credit of 1,320,483\$70 for the expenses preparatory to the manumission of the state colonies.

The electoral reform bill passed its third reading in the Chamber on the 25th ult. and passed on its final revision on the 30th. Deputy Saldanha Maranhão's amendment abolishing the oath was adopted and becomes a part of the bill. Several unimportant amendments were also adopted. The bill was received in the Senate on the 2nd inst. and was referred.

An important interpellation was made in the Chamber on the 26th ult. by Deputy Saldanha Maranhão, the reply to which will be awaited with interest. Among the questions asked were: What expenses of 1878-79 were paid with the receipts of the "Astronomical Line" the "Rio Gas Works," the "Petropolis Railway" the "Iron Trade," and "Mac's Own," all came in good form, as a platoon on the double quick, and knocked a few misguided but too confiding observers off their pins in their anxious endeavors to continue the race.

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Breast Pin. S. B. OLIVER Scratch G. Ramos 15 Yards. J. Oliver 10 Yards E. DE MORAES 17 "

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Breast Pin. S. B. OLIVER Scratch G. Ramos 15 Yards. J. Oliver 10 Yards E. DE MORAES 17 "

The Brazilian colors again went to the fore in this race, and Moraes was greeted with long and hearty cheers by the spectators.

LONG JUMP. Prize: A Dressing Case. J. D. PEAKE Scratch P. Swanwick 6 inch's. G. Bartholdy G. Welby 12 "

STEPPLE CHASE, 1,000 YARDS, HANDICAP; (2 hurdles and water jump each round.) 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Penicil Case. J. D. PEAKE Scratch T. O. Gunton 12 Yards. J. Peake 10 Yards J. Oliver 20 "

This race proved as was hoped the most exciting event of the meeting. The crowning interest was of course the water jump on which all eyes were fixed at which Peake led in both laps followed immediately by J. Oliver. Gunton who knows his forte does not lie in long leaps, leaped deliberately into the water on both occasions and scrambled out. His fleet running and staying powers however enabled him to secure a good position in the straight run home where he passed Oliver and came in a good second. Peake's fine form and style of leaping in this race, notwithstanding his previous efforts, proved his good condition.

SACK RACE. Prize: A Locket. Fry Pullen Baird Ford. Bartholdy S. B. Oliver McKimell. Pountney J. Closé.

The prizes were distributed with great tact and grace by Mrs. Ricketts who presented the articles to the winners accompanied with a few appropriate words which gave them an additional value.

Winners of first prizes in small capitals—second prizes in italics.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. Since our last report the Senate has transacted very little business beyond the discussion of the Pernambuco election troubles, together with similar difficulties in Pará and some other provinces.

The express declaration of the ministry that the offenders in Pernambuco should be held to a strict account was not sufficient to check the debate which has continued without interruption since the 30th ult. The Chamber bill granting an extraordinary credit of 1,280,000\$ to the minister of agriculture for the Dom Pedro II railway received and adverse committee report on the 23rd ult.

The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies since our last have been regular and much routine business has been transacted. The minister of agriculture asked on the 23rd ult. for an extra credit of 1,320,483\$70 for the expenses preparatory to the manumission of the state colonies.

The electoral reform bill passed its third reading in the Chamber on the 25th ult. and passed on its final revision on the 30th. Deputy Saldanha Maranhão's amendment abolishing the oath was adopted and becomes a part of the bill. Several unimportant amendments were also adopted. The bill was received in the Senate on the 2nd inst. and was referred.

An important interpellation was made in the Chamber on the 26th ult. by Deputy Saldanha Maranhão, the reply to which will be awaited with interest. Among the questions asked were: What expenses of 1878-79 were paid with the receipts of the "Astronomical Line" the "Rio Gas Works," the "Petropolis Railway" the "Iron Trade," and "Mac's Own," all came in good form, as a platoon on the double quick, and knocked a few misguided but too confiding observers off their pins in their anxious endeavors to continue the race.

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Breast Pin. S. B. OLIVER Scratch G. Ramos 15 Yards. J. Oliver 10 Yards E. DE MORAES 17 "

220 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. 1st prize: A Cup; 2nd prize: A Breast Pin. S. B. OLIVER Scratch G. Ramos 15 Yards. J. Oliver 10 Yards E. DE MORAES 17 "

In a speech on the estimates for the department of empire, on the 18th ult., Deputy Leoncio de Carvalho severely criticized the light appropriations for school purposes and entered into an account of the injurious effects of popular illiteracy as shown by the researches of many prominent statisticians. In noting the various appropriations which were notoriously insufficient, the Sr. Paulo's deputy pointed out many ways in which public instruction could be better supported without increasing the aggregate expense to the country. Among other things he mentioned the reduction of the army and navy, the maintenance of the estates of monasteries with just compensation, the separation of church and state thus saving the expenditures for public worship, the sale of government estates, the rental of the Dom Pedro II railway, and the suppression of the government printing office, the Diario Official, the mint, and the redemption bureau.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CEARA.

A correct record of the number of births and deaths in the northern provinces during the late seca probably never be made. The character of the country, the imperfect communication between settled localities, the great importance given to the collection and compilation of statistics would make such a report difficult even in ordinary times, but at a time of famine and pestilence it became a matter so difficult that nothing more than the most meagre approximations can now be given. It is recorded that during the exodus of the interior populations to the coast thousands of persons fell by the wayside and died from hunger, thirst and exhaustion. In the villages and cities of the coast their overcrowded state during those terrible months of pestilence at the close of 1878 rendered it utterly impossible for the authorities to give burial to the dead, much less to keep correct records. It is related by eye-witnesses that hundreds were thrown into the sea and buried in the woods, and that even in the public cemeteries they were thrown into trenches by the dozen.

A table has recently been published, giving the vital statistics of Ceará during the years 1876-1879, which, though they can be accepted as only approximate, are still highly interesting. The population of Ceará according to the census of 1872 was 221,686. The births (as gathered from the baptisms), marriages and deaths in the whole province, and in the parish of the capital are given as follows:

Table with 4 columns: year, births, marriages, deaths. Rows for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879. Includes a sub-table for PARISH OF FORTALEZA.

LOCAL NOTES.

The municipal election in this city began on the 1st instant, the first call taking place on that day. It took 60 soldiers to guard the ballot box in the Sant'Anna parish during the night of the 2nd inst.

During the fight at the polls in the Sant'Anna parish on the 2nd inst. a large number of tickets were forced into the ballot box.

A privilege has been granted to Dr. Luiz Bandeira de Gouvêas for the construction of an inclined tramway up Paula Mattos hill. The privilege is for 25 years.

The minister of empire has notified the minister of agriculture that lodgings would be no longer furnished to the Russian colonists at the government barrack at Barra do Pirajay after the 8th inst.

The Jornal of the 1st inst. contains a notice from Sr. Manoel Geraes, of the liberation at that place on the 16th ult. of 24 blacks who had been held in illegal slavery for over four years.

The director of the observatory announces that there will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 7th instant which will be visible in this city. The first contact takes place at 1 minute and 4 seconds past 8 o'clock.

A fight took place in the Sant'Anna parish on the 2nd at the church where the election was taking place. The disturbance was made by a gang of ruffians under the leadership of the secretary of the city council. Two men were wounded by blows with heavy knives and another by a revolver shot.

The police authorities have discovered that the murder of José Lopes Peres in the Campo da Aclamação, in this city, on the night of My 27th last was committed by two bad characters named Francisco Alves de Souza Sardoia and Antonio José Alves de Carvalho. These two men are now under arrest.

Disturbances of a slight character took place on Governor's island on the 1st inst., a gang of ruffians invading the church where the voting was going on and breaking up the election. Under instructions from the minister of justice the chief of police sent a police delegate to the island to suppress the disturbance.

The "Fourth" was celebrated this year, as usual, at "Graham's," and as fell on Sunday both Saturday and Monday were devoted to the good old-time commemoration. "Graham's" was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens and the good cheer and enthusiasm of the occasion made up fully for the lack of numbers in the American colony of Rio de Janeiro.

The Cruxiver is so impressed with the criminal occurrences in the United States that it publishes the same article twice, with only slight modifications in the language. An awful account of crime among children in New York first appeared on the 30th ult., and then was republished on the 2nd inst. It's lamentable to be sure, but we hope our colleague won't cry over it. Perhaps a judicious reconsideration of the occasional crimes committed this side of the Equator, such as that unpunished torture in Ubá, the late cooking of boy in Ceará for food, the wholesale murder of people at election time, the shooting of people in this city January 1st, the illegal enslavement of Indians and blacks, etc., will all contribute to a feeling of resignation in the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Pará is suffering greatly from intermittent fevers.
The receipts of the Manóes custom house in May were 29,571\$821.
The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 253,236\$65.

The chief of police at Pará has undertaken to enforce a municipal ordinance prohibiting the use without license of firearms, daggers and knives with over four inches of blade.
The city of São Paulo imposes a license tax of 400\$ per annum on skating rinks, and 20\$ on each theatrical or musical entertainment.

The little town of Caldas, São Paulo, received an episcopal visit during the early part of last month, and celebrated the event by stoning the house of a Protestant clergyman on the 13th.
The first attack took place just before the departure of the bishop, after which the attack was renewed with still greater violence.

The rain-fall observations at Fortaleza, Ceará, for the present year give the following results:
January..... 2 days 14 millimeters
February..... 7 " 28 "

The Journal do Recife relates that not long since a servant girl on the "Tres Bracos" sugar plantation at Ipojuca, Pernambuco, was afflicted with hysterical attacks.
The neighborhood believed that the attacks were caused by the soul of a dead sachristan of the Ipojuca church which had entered the girl's body, and the vicar of Ecadua was called to exorcise the spirit.

Yellow fever is reported at Trahyry, Ceará.
The May receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, custom house were 68,915\$668.
The number of cattle killed for consumption at Pará in May was 1,962 head, producing 249,956 kilos of beef.

The total receipts of the Cantagallo railway in the month of May were 712,066\$590.
The receipts for the same month of 1879 were 118,338\$341.
Two railway lines have recently been completed in Japan.

The total extension of railways in New Zealand is 1,100 miles, all built and operated by the government.
The annual receipts exceed the operating expenses by \$450,000, but as the interest on the cost of construction is \$1,650,000 the loss on the roads is \$1,200,000 per annum.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia recently completed a locomotive for the Bound Brook line between Philadelphia and New York which is intended to run the ninety miles between those two cities in ninety minutes.
The total receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway during the month of May were 712,312\$668, of which 197,219\$790 were from passengers and 463,012\$320 from freight.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this market for competition with those of European origin, has been for many years a specialty of their business, and references to the various manufacturers they represent, which are daily renewed, will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they possess and have successfully employed for this purpose.

Charles E. Worthen, who sued the Grand Trunk Railway Company (Canada) for damages received by a collision on the road in 1876 through the alleged carelessness of the company's servants, received a verdict of \$45,000 in his favor at Boston, April 13.
This was the third trial of the case, the first verdict awarding him \$18,000, and the second \$26,000.

Mauricio Swain, Mechanical Engineer, Curitiba, Prov. of Paraná.

The Grocer, Published every Saturday at No 13 West Broadway, New-York.

Partments to Let, with board, 37 and 39 Rua da Princesa Imperial, Catete.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY, Export and Commission Merchants, 41 AND 43 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Rail Road Supplies, Manufacturers' Goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialties generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED), HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON, BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS, For Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, are taking the place of every other kind of hand stamp.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL S. S. LINE, Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails, Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia.

RAILROAD NOTES, The total receipts of the Cantagallo railway in the month of May were 712,066\$590. The receipts for the same month of 1879 were 118,338\$341.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mail. TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1880.

Table with columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Minho, Douro, and other routes.

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO. (LIMITED), Successors of MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills.

W. R. CASSELS & CO., RIO DE JANEIRO, Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

C. T. DWINAL, 34 RUA DA QUITANDA, Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., OFFICE: 145, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ENGRAVES AND PRINTS BANK NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. (continued), At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its constitution with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies: A. G. GOODALE, President; JAS. MACDONOUGH, Vice-President; J. T. ROBERTSON, Treasurer; THEO. H. FREELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, Secretaries; I. K. MYERS, Asst. Treasurer.

P. MACKIE & Co., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A., Materials and supplies for Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work.

Locomotives, Cars, Bridges, Turn-tables, Switches, Car fittings, tools and railway equipment at large. Street cars, frogs and crossings, sleep supplies. Machinery, engines and portable railroads &c. for sugar and coffee plantations and mines.

AGENTS IN BRAZIL, For the following manufacturers. THE GILBERT & BUSH Co., TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A., Safety railroad switches, frogs and crossings. Street railway work of all kinds.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS, CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A., Chilled iron carwheels for passenger, freight and street cars. Chilled iron castings of all kinds.

EDGE MOOR IRON CO., WILMINGTON, Del., U. S. A., Light portable railways for plantations and mountainous districts.

H. K. PORTER & Co., PITTSBURG, U. S. A., Light locomotives for narrow gauge and plantation railways, of any gauging up to 8 per cent. Will burn any fuel.

HOOKS SMELTING CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A., Trimmings and fittings for railway and street cars. Tools and machine supplies of all kinds. Telegraph materials.

CULMER SPRING CO., PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A., Railroad and street car springs of all descriptions.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO., PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A., Manufacturers of the Westinghouse Automatic Railway Brake. Instantaneous stoppage of railway trains from any car, or from the engine.

GEO. K. TRYON, SON & Co., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A., Anti-friction journal bearings for railroad and street cars and general machinery, of phosphor-bronze, babbit metal and brass. Bronze work of all kinds.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co., TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A., Iron and steel rope, wire netting, telegraph wire, &c. Suspension bridges of all sizes. Manufacturers of cable for S. Theresen Inclined Plane.

JANNEY CAR COUPLER CO., The simplest, safest and most economical system of couplers and buffers for freight and passenger cars.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO., Stone and ore breakers for use with steam, animal or hand power. For mines, railroads and road-making generally.

THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING Co., LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A., Constructors of water works, pumping, draining and irrigating machinery. RIO DE JANEIRO 115 RUA DA QUITANDA

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY, Import and Commission Merchants, 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO, Caixa no Correio No. 115.

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware, etc., subject to its approval of their New York house, or the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess unrivaled facilities.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED), HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital subscribed..... " 900,000
Capital paid up..... " 450,000
Reserve fund..... " 40,000
Depreciation of capital fund..... " 4,000

Draws on: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON; Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS; Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. (Established 1825) BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotives engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of some class perfectly interchangeable. Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc. All work thoroughly guaranteed.

JACKSON & SHARP COMPANY, WILMINGTON, DEL. Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Itauana, the Mogiana, Niterói, etc., and other narrow gauge railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS. (Established 1847) CALLOWHILL STREET, SIXTYNINE TO SEVENTYSEVEN STREETS. Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process) for railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

THE RIO NEWS, Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

In entering upon the second year of their publication of this Journal, the publishers beg leave to call the attention of the English-speaking residents of Brazil, and all persons interested in the trade of that country, to the results which they have already accomplished: In the brief space of time since their assuming charge of this Journal, they have succeeded in making it an authority in commercial matters, and a reliable exponent of the events and tendencies of Brazilian political and social life upon which the security of commercial and financial investments so intimately depend.

For the coming year the same course will be preserved, together with such improvements as it may be possible to make from time to time in the commercial department. No efforts will be spared to secure the earliest and most reliable information on all matters affecting Brazilian trade. The market reports will be prepared by experts whose sources of information will enable them to give in the briefest possible space an exact epitome of the market.

TERMS: One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... 4\$ and 5\$10
Advertisements, 15¢ per line per quarter.
Business cards, 1/4 inch, 10¢ per quarter.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS: -Rua São Pedro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: -Caixa no Correio, N.º 741